The Nugget is delivered to your home twice a week for only 30 cents per month

"God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are ready to guard and defend it."—Daniel Webster

Nevada City Nugget

COVERS RICHEST GOLD AREA IN CALIFORNIA

This paper gives your complete coverage of all local happenings. If you want to read about your friends, your neighbors, read The Nugget.

Vol. 18. No. 19. The County Seat Paper NEVADA CITY, CALIFORNIA The Gold Center MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1944

Thinking Out Loud

By H. M. L.

The Nugget has received an inquiry from Walter H. Odemar, chairman of the committee on Japanese legislation, N. S. G. W. Los Angeles. The committee wants to know why this newspaper has not published any of the several releases it has sent, presumably to all California publishers. A stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed.

Our answer in general is this. We object to legislation which is rushed through congress or the state legislature during war hysteria. We believe that much of the agitation over the Tule Lake has aggravated a bad situation regarding American, British and Filipino prisoners now in the hands of the Japs. For a while, at least their situation has been worsened by extravagant and blatant demands for deportation of Japs in this country whether or not they are citizens of the United States. The Japs are a cruel and ugly race and nothing restrains them from reprisals on Americans in their hands, when they hear of our demands as they surely do hear of them.

We have moved all Japs from the Pacific Coast, regardless of their citizenship, or non citizenship, for the one reason that time pressed and as Gen. Deitt pointed out there was no sure, quick way of segregating good Japs from disloyal Japs. But when the war is over, it is the firm opinion of this writer, that those Jap citizens of this country, who have suffered loss, as a result of their removal will have to be recompensed if we as a people, are to retain our self-respect.

To us the proposal of Congressman Elliott of California to seek adoption of a constitutional amendment under which persons of Japanese ancestry born in this country could be denied citizenship, is not only thoroughly stupid and un-American but invites more Jap reprisals upon some 30,000 white war prisoners, soldiers, sailors and civilians, that the Japs now hold.

It is a stupid and futile proposal because not enough Americans could be found in each of 36 states to enact such a constitutional amendment. Granting that it could be enacted, it would mean that this country could use the same measure against any other minority in the country for the same purpose, the reduction of a group, such as the Negoes, a religious sect, or descendants of any other nationality, to a kind of serfdom, with no right except to work for those who were citizens.

We believe that all Japs, citizens or not should be accorded the right of returning to Japan at the close of the war. We believe that all alien Japs should be forcibly deported when the war ends. But we do not believe that Jap citizens of this country should be forced into exile, as has been openly advocated. We refuse to believe that white Americans will descend to the brown monkey level of the Japs in reprisals and revenge.

As regards planting the Japs in other states, or refusing them reentrance to California, when the war is over, that is another scheme that wont work. Probably some of the Japs now exiled east of the Sierras will prefer to stay there. But because we do not like Japs, is no reason we should force other states to keep our Japs. It creates a bigger problem rather than a smaller one.

We have just granted Chinese aliens the right to own and hold property. This was another bit of war pressure, not to say hysteria. It was a gesture of good will to the Chinese people, who are allied with us in fighting the Japanese. We do not know how wise this will prove to be in the long run. California was practically coerced by the federal government into granting admittance to this country and now most of us are extremely sorry. We do not yet know whether we shall rue the new privilieges granted the Chinese.

But one thing of which we are convinced, is that no legislation affecting any group of citnzens of alien extraction, should be enacted while this country is in the throes of a global war.

STATION WAGON GIFT TO G. V. RED CROSS

A station wagon has been presented by Red Cross Pacific Area headquarters in San Francisco to the Grass Valley Red Cross chapter. The gift was made originally to the San Francisco office by a friend of the Red Cross in Washingtlon state.

Since the Grass Valley Red Cross Chapter, and the Nevada City-Grass Valley group of Gray Ladies give much of their time to Camp Beale and DeWitt General Hospital invalids the gift of the new auto is very welcome according to chapter members.

Among those who went down to San Francisco to bring home the gift were Mrs. Edwina Ellsworth, Mrs. B. W. Heyne.

BANK OF AMER. BRANCH HERE EXCEEDS QUOTA

A war bond drive initiated by the statewide staff of the Bank of America, which opened August 2 last and closed February 15, yielded a total of $616,397,756 in war bond sales to the public, according to announcement by A. P. Giannini, chairman of the board.

Quota for the campaign was $300,000,000.

It was revealed at the same time that since the sale of U. S. war bonds was inaugurated in 1941 the total of purchases made by Californians through the Bank of America is in excess of $1,150,000,000.

The quota for the Nevada City Branch of the Bank of America was $275,000 and the bank according to Horace Curnow, went over its quota to $276,000.

CARD PARTY BENEFIT OF RED CROSS

Mrs. A. G. Heether and a group of ladies are planning a benefit Red Cross card party for the evening of March 17th. The games to be played will be pedro, bridge whist, cribbage, pinochle, mah jongg. Two door prizes and prizes for cards will be awarded. Coffee and doughnuts will be served at the close of the evening. Charges for the evenings entertainment will be 35 cents. All material will be donated and the proceeds given to the present Red Cross drive. The place where the party is to be held will be given out later as it has not definitely been settled where it will take place.

Anyone wishing to make reservations for this party may do so by calling Mrs. DeMattei, Mrs. Al Bates, Mrs. Heether, or Mrs. Howard Penrose. This party does not represent any special group but is sponsosed by an interested group of women who wish to assist in this worthy cause. A large gathering is expected.

NO CANDIDATES YET FOR SEATS ON CITY COUNCIL

City Clerk George Calanan yesterday called attention to the fact that with three seats to be filled on the city council at the city election April 11th, no one yet has filed nomination papers. The dead line for filing is March 11th, next Saturday.

The terms of councilmen expiring are those Irving Seaman, Frank Davies and Dr. J. R. Ivey. Those whose terms run for another two years are Mayor Ben Hall and Councilman Al Bates.

JAMES H. PRISK IS SUMMONED

James H. Prisk, passed away in a Grass Valley hospital at 8 oclock last evening. He would have been 81 years of age March 7th, tomorrow.

Prisk was born in England and came to this country when a boy. With his brothers he settled in Grass Valley. He became a blacksmith and later on a farmer. He lived with his sister, Mrs. Edgar M. Shaw all his life and worked on the Shaw and Prisk ranches just east of Grass Valley.

Besides his sister, Mrs. Shaw, a brother, W. F. Prisk, publisher of Long Beach, survives.

Funeral services under the direction of Holmes Funeral Home will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon with Rev. David Ralston of Nevada City officiating. Graveside services will be conducted by the Grass Valley Lodge of Odd Fellows in the Odd Fellows Cemtery.

FLUME BREAK IN CASCADE DITCH IS REPAIRED

A heavy bulldozer was used Friday by the Nevada Irrigation District workers to break through a snow blockaded mountain road in order to get lumber into a big 160 foot break in the Cascade Ditch, which at this season supplies Grass Valley with domestic water.

The break occured last Tuesday, according to William Durbrow, manager, and was due to snow slides and snow burdened trees which toppled across the ditch in the vicinity of Quaker Hill.

Following the bulldozer came the heavy trucks carrying lumber for rebuilding the flume. A large crew of men under direction of Superintendent Herbert Nile worked all day yesterday in the pouring rain to repair the break. Grass Valley suffered no loss in water supply but some of the mines were rationed for a day or two.

GEN. ELECTRIC EMPLOYES EARN $471,650 IN 1943

SCHENECTADY, March 6.—Total earnings of General Electric employees amounted to $471,650,000 for 1943 compared with $382,039,000 for 1942, an increase of 23 per cent, President Gerard Swope announced today. The average number employed during 1943 was 171,133 compared with 139 939 during 1942. Average annual earnings per employee amounted to $2,756 in 1943 compared with $2,730 in 1942, and were the highest in the history of the company.

There were 175,290 employees on the company's payroll on December 31, 1943, a record total, of which number 68,302, or 39 per cent, were women. As of the same date 41,136 employees of General Electric and its affiliated companies had entered the armed services.

Early next month General Profit Sharing payments amounting to $2,820,000 will be distributed for 1943 to approximately 132,000 eligible employees. Corresponding payments for the year 1942 totaled $2,838,000 and were made to 106,000 employes.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS FUND

E. J. Lister, treasurer of the committee which had charge of the March of Dimes and the President's Ball, reports that Nevada County's contribution toward prevention or cure of infantile paralysis in January was $879.37. One half that amount will be sent to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, and the remainder credited to a local fund for the same purpose.

NEW POLICEMAN

Charles Henwood, Sr. on Saturday became a member of the Grass Valley police force replacing Jack Richlin whose services were terminated March 3rd. Henwood's appointment will come before the city council March 14th, for confirmation.

WASHINGTON IS CUT OFF BY SNOW

Snow blocks the road to the little town of Washington these days and four and a half feet of the snow lies on the ground between the Junction of Tahoe Ukiah highway and Washington. Mail carrier W. Underwood was snowed in at Washington early last week and Deputy Sheriff Carl Larsen motored as far as the junction and then skieed in to Fowlers old sawmill where he met Underwood and gave him a pair of skiis. The last storm has laid three and a half feet of new snow on the old snow. The road is also blocked near the junction by a large tree which fell across the highway. Underwood usually carried the mail into Washington on snow shoes when snow gets too deep.

'GUS' JOHNSON URGES REOPENING OF GOLD MINES

State Treasurer Charles (Gus) Johnson came up from Sacramento Thursday to address the Nevada City Rotary Club luncheon session as the guest of Program Chairman Alvin Walther.

Johnson is owner of the Kilpatrick mine in Sierra county.

Incidentally, he is a candidate for United States senator from California and is seeking both the Republican and Democratic nominations at the May 16th primary. His registration is Republican, which places him in a considerable field as aspirants.

Mr. Johnson devoted the greater part of his address to the existing gold situation, improvement of which he regards as linked to the war situation. However, he warned that the war might go on "two years or five years"—a hazard relative to the maintaining of gold mines in idleness which may prove disastrous. Continuing he said:

"The mining organizations, the mine owners, as well as the miners themselves, regardless of the character of their gold production operations, must unite now in one voice for the emancipation of the industry from an ever tightening grip."

The veteran public official sharply rapped the order of the War Production Board which suspended gold mining in California during the war period.

Effect of the order, Johnson declared, "has been to virtually isolate 18 Northern California counties, the economic existence of which depends upon the industry."

He said the disturbance raised the question of whether the practical gold miner will return to man the stopes and drifts when hostilities cease.

"The younger generation," Johnson contended, "is not being educated in this essential industry in the vital interest of gold production."

Johnson declared that the gold industry today is and will continue to be of vital importance in the economics and our present gold stock must be increased if America aims to be a dominant credit nation in international trade.

"The necessity for gold production shortly will become intense," he said, "and I would not be surprised if our gold mines would be declared a national necessity under federal subsidy and control."

Johnson then issued a challenge in which he asserted that "the future of gold mining is discouraging. The restoration to its former productivity will become a real problem.'

He pointed out that gold mining in Canada has not been suspended, that the same circumstances prevail in South Africa and South America, where, he said governments are paying as high as $68 an ounce for gold while the price in America stays pegged at $35.

'This is a situation," Johnson declared "that is exceedingly confusing and difficult to understand. It is one that challenges our best efforts at intelligence. It is one that only reckless indifference can longer tolerate, It demands action now."

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Christiansen of the bay district spent week end with relatives and frnends here.

Women's Society of Christian Service to Meet

The Women's Society of Christian Service will meet Wednesday in the social hall of the Methodist Church at 11:30 a. m. for a business session. At 12:30 the Friendship Circle will serve a lunch. In the afternoon an excellent program will be rendered. All members are specially urged to attend.

Grass Valley Ration Board In New Offices

The Grass Valley Price and Ration Board opened its new offices in the rear of the Veterans Memorial Building yesterday. The offices were provided and placed in good condition by the county board of supervisors.

Miss Esther E. Beatty, recently returned from overseas service with WACs, will be chief clerk. Her assistants will be Mrs. Gwendolyn Rood, senior clerk; Miss Marian Townsend and Mrs. Mabel T. Thomas clerks.

Hours the office will be open are 9:30 to 4.30 p. m. five days a week. On Saturdays the office will close at 12:30 p. m. These house are now standard throughout the state.

John Truscott Weds Miss Ruth Montgomery

Miss Ruth E. Montgomery and John D. Truscott of Grass Valley, were quietly married in the Congregational Church of Reno, February 26th. Following their honeymoon they will make their home at 141 South Auburn Street, Grass Valley.

For her wedding the bride wore a gold colored woolen suit with cocoa-brown buttons. Her top coat was of cocoa-brown with other accessories in brown and gold. Her corsage was red roses and ferns.

The bridegroom is an active sportsman and member of the Grass Valley Rifle, Rod and Gun Club. Mrs. Truscott has been manager of the Commercial Hotel in this city.

Diphtheria Toxoid For City's Children

Following the death of a three year old child, Mary Darling last week from diphtheria, Mrs. Isabel Heffelfinger, school nurse, has arranged for a preventative treatment program in the schools.

Immunity may be attained by administration of diphtheria toxoid. Children between 9 and 12 months of age especially should be immunized. These treatments will be offered at 9:30 a. m. at the Nevada City Elementary School on Wednesday, March 8th. With the approval of physicians toxoid will be administered and vaccination will be done at the same time. There will be a small charge for the service.

Funeral Services For Late Mrs. E. L. Horton

Last rites were said Saturday afternoon in the chapel of Hooper and Weaver Mortuary in Grass Valley for the late Mrs. Emma L. Horton, aged 90, widow of John H. Horton, veteran of the Civil War. Rev. Cedric Porter officiated. Cremation took place at East Lawn Cemetery in Sacramto.

Mrs. Horton was a native of Louisiana but had been a resident of California for more than 40 years. She lived in Camptonville, Yuba County for 15 years, finally making her residence with her daughter Mrs. J. W. Morehead on the Bloomfield Road just outside Nevada City limits. She had been ill but two days when fatally stricken.

Besides her daughter there survive three grandchildren, two great grandchildren and one great great granddaughter.

MRS. P. E. CHESBRO GUEST OF HONOR

Mrs. P. E. Chesebro was honored Friday evening by a group of Tahoe National Forest service ladies with a party and handkerchief shower at the home of Mrs. Paul Case. Cards were enjoyed during the evening with prizes going to Mrs. Margaret Nichols, first in whist; Mrs. Cal Christiansen, first in bridge. Mr. Chesebro is leaving the forest service shortly to enter business for himself, however they will remain in Nevada Citl for some time.

RECORD RAINFALL

While heavy snow was falling in the higher altitudes along the Sierras, Nevada City and Grass Valley experienced a downpour of rain beginning Friday and ending Saturday, roughly 24 hours, which the forest service regards as near a record. In that time 4 1-2 inches of rain fell. No substantial damage was noted.

THE POSTWAR NATION WE WANT

By O. GLENN SAXON

President, The Pennsylvania Economy League

The states and their political subdivisions, if they are realistic, should understand that they cannot in the postwar years expect to receive the huge federal subsidies of the past twelve years, except as emergency measures during the reconversion period.

Under the present administration federal subsidies, totaling approximately $3?5 billion, have been pumped into the states and their local subdivisions. However, by the end of 1945, at the present rate of federal spending the per capita federal debt for every man, woman and child in the country will exceed $2,000, as against only $12 per person in 1910 despite a 50 per cent increase in our population.

It should be apparent that the continuation of federal subsidies on the scale of the past twelve years will mean inevitable bankruptcy of the federal government through repudiation or inflation. If federal bankruptcy and all that it means in political, economic and social upheavals, is to be avoided, the states must prepare to reabsorb the functions, constitutionally theirs, which were taken over by the federal government since 1932.

In the past twelve years, state and local debt has fallen to a figure below $16.5 billion and under high wartime revenues is continuing to fall. Assuming that the war will continue another two years, the state and local debt presumably will be reduced to $15 billion in contrast to a postwar federal debt of, say, $300 billion.

It is quite apparent, therefore that not only will it be impossible for the federal government to continue the subsidies of the past, but there will be no need for it to do so. The states and their local subdivisions are fully capable of reabsorbing the functions of unemployment relief and other activities within their borders, undertaken by the federal government since 1932.

In the war period, the state and local governments, by reduction of state and local debt and taxes—the best postwar resedves can go a long way toward insuring our people against federal bankruptcy. Reduction of debt and taxes now, a thorough reorganization of state departments and bureaus now, the elimination or consolidation of overlapping or unnecessary bureaus and departments now, the reclassification and reduction of state personnel now, commensurate with sound administration, and a revision now of the tax structure, state and local, providing a more equitable distribution of the burdens and proceeds of taxes, are the things most necessary to prepare the states and their local units to face the postwar readjustment courageously and efficiently.

Unless action of this sort is effected, the impact of various postwar programs upon the present debt and tax structures of the state and the present state organizations and personnel will be disastrous and will result in further federal handouts on a scale sufficient to force bankruptcy on the nation.

Governor Edward Martin of Pennslyvania, recognizing this situation frankly, has undertaken such a program of reorganization of state departments and reclassification of the state personnel. On his advice, the general assembly has directed a legislative committee to make proposals looking toward a revision of the entire tax structure state and local, in order to eliminate inequities in the incidence of taxation, assure a more equitable distribution of the proceeds of state and local taxes, and to provide the commonwealth with the soundest possible tax program to enable it to face the postwar years with the assurance that Pennsylvania will perform its duty in the preservation of national solvency. the independence of the states, and the continuation of our federal constitutional democracy. In this program the Pennsylvania Economy League, acting as a research agent at Governor Martin's request, is cooperating with the administration and the legislative committee.

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H. M. LEETE - - - - - - Editor and Publisher

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HORSE SENSE

As a sedative to numb the fear of public debt, the people have been told no harm could result from the debt because the people merely owed it to themselves.

Harold G. Moulton, head of the Brookings Institution, has knocked the "owe it to yourself" theory into a cocked hat in a booklet entitled, "The New Philosophy of Public Debt". He shows that those who pay taxes to support the debt are not identical with those who receive the interest on the debt or the government bounties which the debt makes possible.

While the people may owe the public debt to themselves, the man who is taxed to pay interest on the debt will soon find that the tax collector will take his shirt if he does not pay his taxes, to pay interest on a debt which he "owes to himself."

Mr. Moulton blasts the idea that public debt can go on growing forever without doing any harm. His remarks shoot close to financial and economic advisors of the New Deal administration.

He makes it brutally clear that deficit spending and boundless public debt lead either to totalitarism or to debt repudiation, and that without "a stable system of public finance—in the United States, and also in other countries, the foundation stone for international reconstruction will rest on quick-sand."

Mr. Moulton's analysis is just plain horse sense, which most everybody understood until they were hypnotized with the suggestion that prosperity could be brought by priming the pump continuously with public funds.—Contributed.

IDEALISTIC POLITICS

While President Roosevelt seems eager to divert attention from his discredited New Deal on the domestic front to an idealistic World New Deal, he and the members of his White House palace guard apparently find time to devote considerable attention to playing politics where it counts, even if this involves consorting with unsavory political bosses.

From Trenton, N. J., comes an interesting case in point. Democratic Governor Charles Edison, who, by the way, is retiring from office in favor of a Republican, recently asserted that federal patronage is all that is keeping Frank Hague, Trentons mayor and notorious political boss, alive!

Governor Edison admits that "his patience is almost exhausted because of the national administrations continued collaboration with Mayor Hague. In spite of all we can do, Washington still stands for Hague appointments, and he is getting plenty of federal patronage. Mayor Hague would have been a dead duck politically long ago had it not been for federal patronage from Washington."

With such testimony coming from a prominent Democrat who served for a period as Secretary of the Navy in President Roosevelts cabinet, any plea addressed by New Dealers to Republicans suggesting that politics be adjourned "for the duration" falls on deaf ears.—Contributed.

QUOTING ANOTHER ROOSEVELT

Here's what Theodore Roosevelt had to say about criticizing the man who occupies the high office of president of the United States:

"The president of the United States is merely the most important among a large number of public servants. He should be supported or opposed exactly to the degree which is warranted by his good conduct or bad conduct, his efficiency or inefficiency in rendering loyal, able and dis-interested service to the nation as a whole.

"Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that there should be liberty to tell the truth about the acts of the president of the United States, and this means that it is exactly necessary to blame him when he goes wrong or to praise him when he does right. Any other attitude in an American citizen is both base and servile. Nothing but the truth should be spoken about the president of the United States, or anyone else. But to announce that there must be no criticism of the president of the United States or that we are to stand by the president right or wrong, is not only unpatriotic and servile, but is morally treasonable to the American spirit.—Contributed.

BACK TO THE CONSTITUTION

An executive encroachment on the rights of the people or the powers of congress leads to breaking down the balance of power, to building up centralized control, and is a step toward dictatorship. The trend in that direction is too strong to be ignored. Abuses are occurring which seriously impair our rights and affect our daily lives. Some of these abuses result from direct law violations, while others arise from indirection. Congress should take whatever steps are necessary to put a stop to them as soon as they appear for they are rapidly building up a bureaucracy which is taking unto itself the power to make its own laws. The spread of this is becoming so common as to give real cause for alarm.

Instead of a government by law, we are rapidly becoming a government by regulation and executive order. It has been stated that the volume of regulations and executive orders issued during the past year exceeded the total volume of laws passed by congress from the time of George Washington to date.

It is high time that we get back to Constitutional government if we wish to preserve the liberties and rights of a free people.—Albert S. Goss, Master, National Grange.

WHO STARTED IT?

Some folks suggest that petty politics should be forgotten "for the duration." The funny part of the whole thing is that the term "petty politics" seems to apply only to any attack upon the New Deal administration. New Dealers started the political discussion when a certain New Deal group began the fourth term, campaign, and then they became indignant when Republicans started to talk back and also began to do a little campaigning of their own.

War or no war, politics will not be shoved into the background. There is an epochal election coming up this year, and the American people are doing a lot of thinking about that election, and while they are thinking they are also going to express those thoughts out loud.

This is still a democracy and this democracy will again take expression through the ballot box. The war is not going to suffer for lack of attention or loyal support, for the voters will take both in their stride.

Political action has been merely skirmishing so far, and probably wont be much more than that until after the political party conventions, but before that time the average citizen is going to discuss parties and candidates to his heart's content.—Contributed.

YOUR INCOME TAX

By EDW. C. UREN

As the critical date draws near and you scan Form 1040 you are informed that your income tax is (Line 8 plus 9) (If schedule B is used and alternate computation made, enter line 16, schedule B) In Forgiveness Feature (Don't fill in (a), (b) and (c) below if either line 16 or 17 is $50 or less. Enter line 16 or 17, whichever is the smaller, or three fourths of (a) immediately above, whichever is the larger. Enter the Unforgiven part of tax and subtract (b) from (a) (see footnote 2). If line 20 is larger than line 21 enter the difference here and also item 20, page 1."

By this time you are getting a little groggy, so you start all over again, and by the time you have finished the four sheets making up this document your thoughts are as jumpy as a Mexican bean.

After you have congratulated yourself in belliving you have solved the income tax portion you are ready to start figuring the Victory tax, which is calculated on a somewhat different basis; so you put a cinder in your eye so that you won't forget in the final analysis that you are married and therefore entitled to a 40 per cent discount.

Just why it is necessary to impose a tax and in the same breath rebate 40 per cent of it is hard for us dim wits to understand. We are inclined to ask why the tax wasn't simplified by including the premium on marriage in the same tax.

The Washington News, in order to see if these boys knew their own minds, sent six reporters, each carrying the same set-up to six different deputies in the office of the Tax Bureau in Washington. They came back with six different computations as to the taxable amount; the highest and lowest varying as much as sixty per cent. So, when these screw balls can't figure out their own problems, how can they expect those who are sane to do it?

Is it any wonder that Alben Barkeley blew up in the Senate last week when President Roosevelt said "it is not the fault of the treasury department that the income tax payers are flooded with forms to fill out which are so complex. No, it is squarely the fault of congress."

With whatever dissatisfaction some people may have with congress, we at least know that they had no part in making up these mumbo-jumbo forms. Form 1040 is the brain child of some of the smart boys under Mr. Morgentrau's direction.

It wouldn't be so hard if Uncle Sam would come right out and tell you just how much of your hard earned cash he wanted, but to be compelled to wrestle with a double-talk puzzle that even Joel Kupperman, the whiz kid of mathematics, says he cannot comprehend, is too much.

After two or three days of incomprehension you get so you feel that when it comes to parting with your mazuma how much better it would be if some bandit would come along tell you to 'put 'em up" and help himself to what he wants.

There would be no preliminary worrying about March 15th; no form to fill out; no cause for misunderstanding unless your hearing was bad, nor would you be expecting any rebates if things went along as intended.

There is one little breath of ozone however in this painful procedure that takes place every three months, and that is the fact that you are permitted to actually deduct 50 per cent of your losses from long term capital operations. Which is to say for instance, that you have finally liquidated this year for $60 what cost you $6000 in 1928 when Mr. Hoover himself said something about "from now on there will be two chickens in every pot."

We borrowed all we could to gain funds with which to buy gold bricks that turned out later to be brass ones; and Hoover's chickens turned out to be crows.

Now, these brass bricks which you couldn't get rid of are worth ten per cent of what you paid for them ,and this takes some of the edge off your grouch.

REDDING TO GET ELECTRIC POWER AT 5 MILLS KW

At a huge public meeting at Redding Thursday night Regional Director Charles E. Carey of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation offered electric power from the Central Valley Project to the city at 5 mills per kilowatt hour. This figure is 2 1-2 mills cheaper than the price the city now is paying the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

In outlining the background of the negotiations with the Redding City Council, Carey said that "from the very beginning the Bureau of Reclamation proposed that Redding adopt the principles of distributing power at cost, first for the benefit of the citnzens of Redding and, second, as a base for negotiating a contract with the Bureau of Reclamation for its power supply."

Carey told his listeners that in proposing to Redding that it adopt a policy of distributing power at cost he was following the long-established policy of the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Reclamation for making the public the true beneficiaries of the development of western water resources. "Congress has repeatedly written those principles into laws concerned with national land and water policy," he said. "All I have ever suggested to Redding is that it distribute electricity on the basis of sound, simple business principles which I have discussed in detail with your city council,' he continued.

"I have been charged with dictating how Redding shall conduct its municipal affairs," Carey told his audience. "Where do you think those stories originated? All I have been trying to do is to pass the benefits of the Central Valley Project on to the people of Redding and if that is dictatorship then I guess you can call me a dictator, but it is a little odd to be called a dictator when all I am trying to do is to provide the very thing that the people of California requested when they voted their approval of the State Central Valley Project Act in 1933." Carey read a part of that act which states that in rendering the service authorized by the state, "the authority shall grant preference to state agencies or other organizations not organized or doing business for profit but primarily for the purpose of supplying water or electric energy to its citizens or members."

Local residents of Redding questioned the ability of the Bureau of Reclamation to provide adequate stand by service and Carey explained that the war duration contract with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company for the delivery of Shasta power into company lines clearly provides for service to bureau customers.

During the meeting, charts showing the relative position of Redding and McMinnville, Oregon, in the consumption and cost of electric power were exhibited. McMinnville distributes its power on the basis of service at cost.

The meeting last night was sponsored by the Redding Junior Chamber of Commerce and was under the chairmanship of Judge Albert E. Ross of the superior court who also acted as moderator for the exteneded question period which followed Carey's initial remarks.

YOUR EYES TELL
how you feel inside

Look in your mirror. See if temporary constipation is telling on your face, in your eyes. Then try Garfield Tea. It's the mild, pleasant way to relieve intestinal sluggishness—without drastic drugs. Feel better, look better, work better. (AS A PRECAUTION, USE AS DIRECTED)

WRITE FOR LIBERAL TRIAL PACKET
Enclose 10c, to cover handling, for generous Trial Packet, sufficient for 8 cups.

GARFIELD TEA CO., 41st at 3rd Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

GARFIELD TEA
The Mild Herb Laxative

Dept. 9H

City Council Orders February Bills Paid

The Nevada City Council, meeting Thursday evening ordered bills for month of February paid as follows:

Sam Hooper $150.00; Geo. H. Calanan $20.00; James Allen $170.00; J. J. Jackson $150.00; Otis Hardt $150.00; H. S. Hallett $185.00; Miles D. Coughlin $15.00; Mrs. Emma Foley $12.50; Eugene Blake $35.00; Mrs. Iva Williamson $70.00; Mrs. Grace Himes $65.00; Nick Sandow $150.00; Louie Kelley $142.00; NID $69.70; PGE $293.97; Nevada City Nugget $22.55; The Morning Union $129.19; National Hotel .45; Alpha Stores Ltd. $80.60; Dickerman Drug Store $7.21; Sam Hooper $140.00; H. F. Sofge $56.18; James Williams $5.00; Ellsworth Harrold $218.60; George Bros. $15.32; Reita Curnow $12.50; Dallman Supply Co. $1.44. G. V. Red Cross Nurse $33.33.—$2,300.54.

The City Treasurer's report for month of February follows:

Receipts:

Balance in treasury $8,975.80.

Water collections $1,341.95; business licenses $140.00; Dog licenses $28.00; telephone franchise $363.43; refund on warrant $3.00; repair to sidewalk $3.00; birth certificate $2.00; building permit $2.00. Total $1,883.38—$10,859.18.

Disbursements:

Warrants paid on general fund $4,426.87. Warrants paid on fire fund $53.00. Warrants paid on library fund $129.80.—$4 609.67.

Summary:

Balance in treasury $6,249.51. Balance in fire fund $184.26. Balance in library fund $1,420.27. Balance in general fund $4,644.78.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

Notice is hereby given that a General Municipal Election will be held in the City of Nevada on Tuesday the 11th day of April, 1942 for the election of the following officers for the full term of four years.

City Councilman.
City Councilman.
City Councilman.

There will be one voting precint for the purpose of holding said election, consisting of the consolidation of the regular election precincts established for holding State of County Elections as follows: Consolidated Voting Precinct A comprising State and County precincts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Polling places for said Consolidated Precinct A shall be the City Hall on Broad Street. The polls shall be open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Election officers for Consolidated Election Precinct A are as follows: Judge, Mary Hoskins; inspector, Lulu Jones; Clerks, Clara Phillips and Minnie Sandow.

Dated: March 6th, 1944.

GEO. H. CALANAN,
City Clerk.

Phone 36 For WANT ADS

ATTENTION FARMERS!
JUST RECEIVED — A large shipment of Heavy Duty 45 V. Batteries and 1½V. -90 V. Farm Packs — Art's Radio Hospital Sound Service, 112 South Church Street, Grass Valley, Phone 948. 2-6-18c

WANTED—Coin collections. L. E. Sherow, Box 2, Nevada City. 12-13tf

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE moving in standard furniture van. First class staroge facilities. Furniture bought and sold. Hills Flat Reliable Transfer, Grass Valley, Phone 471-W or 39. 3-1tf

EXPERT RADIO REPAIRING — Loud Speaker Systems for Rent. Complete stock of portable and large type radio batteries. ART'S RADIO HOSPITAL — Specialists in Radio ills. 112 South Church Street, Grass Valley. Phone 984. 2-19tf

Tyler's
Photo Finishing
PORTRAITS
107 Mill Street, Grass Valley
Phone 2-W

MEAT IS NEEDED even when budget is limited

Keystone Market

DAVE RICHARDS, Prop.

213 Commercial Street
Phone 67 Nevada City

We supply our patrons with the meat from the best cattle, sheep and hogs that money can buy. We have built our reputation on service and quality and reasonable prices. Ask your neighbors about us. They will tell you.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

DOCTORS

B. W. HUMMELT, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
400 Broad Street
Office Hours: 10-12 a. m.; 2-5 p. m.
Evenings 7-8. Phone 395 X-RAY

ATTORNEYS

H. WARD SHELDON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Union Building Broad Street
Nevada City Telephone 28

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

HOLMES FUNERAL HOME
The Holmes Funeral Home service is priced within the means of all. Ambulance service at all hours.
Phone 208
246 Sacramento St.. Nevada City

MINING ENGINEERS

J. F. O'CONNOR
Mining and Civil Engineer
United States Mineral Surveying
Licensed Surveyor
203 West Main St. Grass Valley

GRASS VALLEY

DOCTORS

Vernon W. Padgett, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office Hours: 1 to 3. 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays 11:30 to 12:30.
129 South Auburn St,, Grass Valley
Phone Grass Valley 360
If No Answer—Grass Valley 17-W.

CARL POWER JONES, M.D
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office Hours: 1 to 3. 7 to 8 p. m.
Sundays 11:30 to 12:30
129 South Auburn St.. Grass Valley
Phone Grass Valley 17-W

NEVADA CITY

FRATERNAL AND CLUB DIRECTORY

WOMEN'S CIVIC CLUB
Regular meetings the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of the month, at the Grammar School Auditorium. 2:30 p. m.
MRS. BERYL ROBINSON, Pres.
MRS. MARGARET WELLS, Sec.

NEVADA CITY LODGE, No. 518 B. P. O. ELKS
Meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at 8 p. m. in Elks Home, Pine St. Phone 108. Visitinw Elks welcome.
W. L. TAMBLYN,
LAMBERT THOMAS, Sec.

HYDRAULIC PARLOR NO. 56, N. S. G. W.
Meets every Tuesday evening at Pythian Castle, 232 Broad Street Visiting Native Sons welcome.
GERALD D. PEARD, Pres.
DR. C. W. CHAPMAN, Rec. Sec'y

OUSTOMAH LODGE No. 16 IOOF
Meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 at Odd Fellows Hall.
CARL J. SWENDSEN, N. G.
WM. H. RICHARDS, Rec. Sec'y.
JOHN W. DARKE, Fin. Sec'y.

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Contain Vitamins A, B1, C, D, E and G (B2) plus [illegible], Calcium pantothenate, Vitamin B12, Liver and Iron. A Rexall PRODUCT
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THE REXALL DRUG STORE
Phone 100

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•STAMPS
Chamber of Commerce
OFFICE IN CITY HALL
PHONE 575

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OPTOMETRIST
No. MILL ST. GRASS VALLEY CAL.

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Lawn Mowers, Locks, Vacuum Cleaners, Washing Machines, Electric Irons, Stoves, in short almost anything that is used around the house or the yard, we can repair.
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RAY'S FIXIT SHOP
109 WEST MAIN STREET
Grass Valley

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Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
Beer and Wine
COR. YORK AND COMMERCIAL STREETS
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OF ALL KINDS
John W. Darke
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Radio Service & Repairing
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320 Coyote Street Phone 152

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108 W. Main Street, Grass Valley
BEER WINES, LIQUORS
Delicious Mixed Drinks to Please Every Taste

JOB PRINTING..?
GET YOURS AT
THE NUGGET

Indian BEEF

by HAROLD CHANNING WIRE

W.N.U. RELEASE

CHAPTER I

Even those names that meant so much have vanished now, so that you will look in vain for Ox Bow or Dripping Spring or the valley of the Little Comanche on any recent map. And it is hard to believe that this land where flashing beacons now guide the roaring course of planes by night, and by day motorcars dart effortlessly across its endless miles, was then but a wild and rolling prairie of buffalo grass, and a journey of any length had no certain ending, and all of a restless nation seemed to be following the sun in a mad race set off by the cry, "Go West, young man, go West!"—not sixty years ago.

This was a time of new and unbelievable happenings. Pullman's Golden Palace cars were running clear to the Pacific, with their red velvet curtained windows, their gas lamps that made the coaches as brilliant as a ladies' drawing room and their sleeping compartments in which many women still refused to undress when going to bed at night. Three thousand Negroes were marching afoot from Alabama, with their women and children and half-starved dogs, to claim the forty acres of land and the span of mules which the state of Kansas promised. Boxcar emigrant trains rolled out of the East one upon another, spewing settlers along the way, and the high-topped Pittsburg wagons lumbered West behind their ox teams, to meet—not a barren prairie—but the red swarms of Texas longhorns coming up from the South.

For this was a time when the man in the saddle was king of the plains and prairie; all others were hoemen, beneath him, to be swept aside by the relentless march of his trail herds. Ten million Texas longhorns that had run wild since the Rebellion were finding a market in the shipping towns of the new railroads; a thousand cattle ranches were being made in the new lands of Montana and Wyoming, where cattle had never been before. Up that trail, twelve hundred miles long, unchecked by storm or drouth, by roving bands of Comanches or the barbed wire of the hoe-men, the great flood poured northward, a million head in a single year.

This was a time of a young man's opportunity. Whatever a man was going to be depended only upon himself.

In the upper valley of the Little Comanche that night only one campfire pierced the blackness, a small one, glowing faintly where high rimrock guarded a narrow entrance down from the vast empty reaches of the Staked Plain.

Lew Burnet was cooking supper over a cautious blaze. He had laid his cottonwood twigs together at the ends, Indian fashion, spreading them outward like the spokes of a wheel. That way they burned with no smoke and a small flame, but made an intense point of heat beneath his pot of coffee.

The coffee boiled and he pushed the pot back. A comb of antelope ribs, already braised, stood propped against a rock. A pile of stick bread lay at his knee. He tore the antelope ribs apart and fell to eating with the hunger of a man who'd had nothing since dawn.

His was a young face, with sober strength in its long lines, but strangely marked from the trampling hoofs of an outlaw horse years ago. There was left now only a curved crease from his right cheekbone to his chin and a white crescent close to the hairline of his forehead. Yet those first years when the wounds were raw and ugly had left another mark. He had never forgotten how the girls turned from him, shocked, and he had understood.

A sensitive nature protects itself in deeply hidden ways, and this early accident had made Lew Burnet, more than he realized, a restless and lonely man. His work had all been man's work, hard and dangerous and single-handed; at twenty-five he had bossed three great herds of longhorns up the trail from Texas to Dodge and Ogallala. Even the new ranch he had established in Wyoming this past winter had risen in his vision as a place only for himself.

There had been too little information in Tom Arnold's letter. He wanted more, even more, perhaps, than Arnold could give. A month ago he had mailed a letter of his own south from Wyoming, and late this afternoon, before coming down off the rimrock, he had stopped long enough to kindle a pillar of white smoke into the still air. He had whipped his rawhide coat across it twice, breaking it. If old Willy Nickle had received the letter and had stayed anywhere within twenty miles of the Little Comanche he would see that signal and know this meeting place.

But the half-hour passed and the night's hushed silence remained unbroken. By the simple process of pulling off his coat and boots he was ready for bed. He had turned into the dark toward his unrolled blankets when something sailed past him and fell with a soft thud.

He stooped and pushed the unburned ends of cottonwood together and crouched there, waiting. It was not until the little flame leaped up, shedding a wide circle of light, that a figure stepped from the shadows. Even then he didn't move. He sat wholly still, watching Willy Nickle, feeling as he always did that this was a ghost shape from out of a far-off past.

He came forward silently on deerskin moccasins with high tops laced halfway to his knees, a small, thin, fragile-looking man, ageless. Long chestnut hair brushed his shoulders, but his cheeks and chin were shaved clean. His face was very dark, yet oddly smooth and as gentle as a child's except for the sharp, quick brightness of its small gray eyes.

"How are you, Willy?" Lew said and got no answer. His only greeting was a nod as the old man came from the shadows with an ancient needle gun cuddled like a baby across his thin chest.

Always it was not until three deep puffs of kinnikinnick hit old Willy's brain with their terrific force that talk seemed jolted out of him. Even then it was veiled talk of his own strange kind. You never learned anything from Willy Nickle by bluntly asking questions.

He took his three puffs and lifted his head and looked sharply all around him.

"Well!" he said suddenly. "It has been some. I do say!" His squinted gray eyes came back.

Lew nodded. "A year now come calf time," he said. "A year in

Lew stared at him. "The bank in Ox Bow?"

Wyoming and they do say things have happened on the Little Comanche since I've been gone."

"So I guess," said Willy. "This nigger wouldn't know."

He knew all right. There were no longer beaver to trap in the great South Park of Colorado, nor shaggy herds of buffalo to follow north to the headwaters of the Yellowstone, and the Mexican girls of Taos and Santa Fe could not lure old Willy any more.

Lew waited, smoking and feeling the kinnikinnick already start to spin his head. It often seemed a strange thing that he had been picked out for one of Willy Nickle's few friends. But it was so, a queer, loyal, unspoken friendship, which he knew he was going to need now more than ever.

"Wyoming," Willy mused across the fire. "No place for a man now, but didn't me and Bill Evans find beaver a heap there that winter? I can tell you! A pretty smart lot of boys was camped on the Sweetwater and the way whisky flowed that time was some."

"Still a good place, Wyoming," Lew said and then brought Willy's wandering mind back to the Little Comanche. "They do tell me that Tom Arnold is moving his Cross T up there. Taking four thousand longhorns up the trail this month, all the way to the north. And I've a letter to trail boss for him. That's the proposition. But there's Clay Manning, Tom's foreman now, who's been north once or twice himself and could lead this herd maybe. Then what am I here for? I don't know. Things happen in a country when a man's been gone a year."

"Well, they do!" said Willy. He smoked thoughtfully for a moment, his thin cheeks making deep hollows. Then he said, "That's one beaver this old coon never did cotton to, Clay Manning. And that Steve young 'un of Tom Arnold's, was it him night ridin' up Crazy Woman Creek not two hours after the bank was robbed? Him and four strangers here? Seems like I was camped on Crazy Woman then."

Lew stared at him. "The bank in Ox Bow?"

Willy nodded. "But was a man to hunt some trouble now he'd see why so many Cross T horses go loose-herded up Crazy Woman. That would be at nighttime, early."

"Tonight?"

"No, already made it. Was some gunshot late this afternoon which must have hurried 'em. If it was this nigger tomorrow going down the valley he'd keep to the east side. That's talk, though. Maybe some sort wouldn't listen."

"Maybe he wouldn't," Lew agreed and smiled. "Maybe he'd like to know."

"He'll find tracks then," Willy offered. "They're plain enough. But was it me I'd have old Silverbell here ready." He stroked the slender barrel of his needle gun.

Through a little silent time, while Willy Nickle's head drooped and he seemed to doze, Lew sorted out the old man's information.

He felt a grimly troubled meaning in that none of these things had been in Tom Arnold's letter. The bank in Ox Bow belonged to Arnold; its robbery, he knew, could be pretty bad. What puzzled him, wholly unexplainable, was this business of loose horses being run up Crazy Woman to the Staked Plain. If it was rustling, Arnold or his foreman, Clay Manning, should be more on watch than that. The trail drive would need every saddle animal the Cross T had. And Steve . . .

"Willy," he asked, "you're sure it was Steve riding that night of the robbery?"

Old Willy opened one eye. "Certain," he said and closed it.

There was no answer to that. Things happen in a year. Even twelve months ago, Lew remembered, Steve's young rebellion had turned into violent ways.

He was coming back, perhaps, just in time. For he and Steve had grown up together in a close companionship, more confiding than between father and son. Everything Tom Arnold had built here in Texas was planned around his boy. Still there was that antagonism between them, a reckless, high-strung nature fighting the strict, unsparing one of the man.

Inevitably Steve brought up his sister Joy. Lew bent forward and knocked his pipe out against his boot toe. Behind all his thinking tonight was one question. He asked it now.

"Willy, when did Tom's girl marry Clay Manning?"

Willy's head lifted. His gray eyes squinted brightly. "Never did. There's been none of that on the Cross T. Why not, this child couldn't say. But there's somebody could make a better man for her. Well, he could!"

"No," Lew said. "It's the sleek bucks they run to, Willy. You know that."

In a moment when the old man stood up to go he knew there was no use offering a bed here. Willy always slept alone. It might be ten miles from Dripping Spring or only off a hundred yards; he wouldn't know.

Standing with the ancient needle gun cuddled again across his chest, Willy took that quick glance all around him into the shadows. He stepped back. "Raise your smoke," he said, "if you've a mind." That was his promise and Lew understood. He'd not stray far from the Little Comanche for a while.

Lew broke camp in the dark next morning, saddled while his coffee boiled, and in the cold sharp gray of daylight he was traveling south. This was the end of a month-long trail. Even the tall black beneath him stepped out with a home-coming knowledge, and the red mule with its white tarpaulin pack trotted behind, needing no leash.

The Little Comanche had changed even more, he saw, in his absence of a year. Once a man could ride down this valley through a waving sea of bluestem grass knee-deep on a horse. But Tom Arnold, like every cattleman in Texas now, had stocked his range beyond its limit in this mad race to supply the northern demand. The bluestem had vanished, never to grow again. There was left only the short curly buffalo grass — nature's last stand — even that showing great dusty patches. The Little Comanche could be wholly worthless in another five years.

At least, he thought, he had learned that lesson, and his own land in Wyoming came into the drifting gaze of his eyes. That was virgin now as this once had been, a sweet-grass country, ten thousand acres he had got control of by plastering his homestead entries over every water hole and spring. The opportunity was there for a big ranch, as big as Arnold's Cross T.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

RELEASE SOUGHT FOR PRISONERS HELD BY JAPS

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—Rep. Clair Engle predicted today that congress would take favorable action on a bill he introduced recently calling for the creation of a commission to study methods of securing relief and release of U. S. citizens held by the Japanese, and to arrange for the exchange of nationals held by the two countries.

Engle and Rep. Jack Anderson, introduced identical bills on the proposal in a bi-partisan move to consolidate congressional action in the House. A companion bill has been introduced in the Senate by Sen. Dennis Chavez of New Mexico.

The bill provides that the commission shall be appointed by the president to serve without compensation, except for traveling expenses. The commission is further authorized to utilize the services of Joseph Clark Grew former U. S. Ambassador to Japan and the offices of the State Department.

Engle pointed out that need for a commission was emphasized by the recent report of Japanese brutality to American prisoners and the apparent necessity for more flexible methods of handling the problem than the usual diplomatic means which "despite persistent effort on the part of the State Department have met with little success."

"There are thousands of disloyal Japs in my district," Engle declared, "and I think we should get rid of them as quickly as possible. I believe most of us will be glad to trade them off on a ratio of five to one or better for our own people in Japanese hands. No effort should or will be spared in rescuing them as soon as possible from the brutality and inhumanity of Japanese treatment."

STATE DEBTS ARE BEING CUT

By PHOEBE C. MAIN

It is with added interest that the debt of state and local governments is being followed at this time. Reports that individual states, cities, counties and other local units of government have scaled down their debt are now verified by a recent release of the Bureau of the Census. Even more significant is the rapid decline in the ratio that the state and local debt bears to that of all government levels.

Total gross debt outstanding of the federal, state and local governments amounted to $155,341 million at the close of the fiscal year 1943. Of this amount only 12 per cent, or $18,645 million, were obligations of the state and local governments. Much of the large increases in federal expenditures caused by the war has been borne by borrowings. Continued expansion of the national debt, along the pattern that it has taken, is to be expected under our current fiscal policies. In striking contrast to the growth of the federal debt is the reduction in the amount of obligations of other governmental units.

In 1943, state debt totaled $2,862 million, which is a reduction of $643 million or 18 per cent from that of 1940. The current debt outstanding is also $20 million less than that reported in 1932 when the country was almost at the lowest point of the depression era, and before the period of the public works program.

Local units of government, too, have followed the same downward trend of the states, though at a slower pace. Their decline is particularly noticeable since 1941, when the debt level was $16,812 million. In the year 1943 it declined to $15,783 million, a decrease of six per cent.

Prior to World War I almost three quarters of the obligations owed by all governments were those of local units. Borrowing for that war caused the federal government to usurp the first position and in 1922 it owed two thirds of all outstanding debt. Ten years later, in 1932, a contraction of the federal debt and expansion of the state and local debt resulted in an almost equal division. Since that time, however, the obligations of the federal government have been successively higher than those of the state and local units. Now the federal debt so completely dominates the picture that the state and local debt is almost negligible by comparison.

PURPLE HEART decoration awarded Cpl. Alex Zamojaki of Solvay, N. Y., at an evacuation hospital in Palermo is wrapped by a Red Cross hospital worker to be sent home.

CERTIFICATE OF COPARTNERSHIP FICTITIOUS NAME

State of California
County of Nevada. ss.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we are partners, transacting business in the County of Nevada, State of California, under the firm name and style of TWIN CITY GRAVEL COMPANY; that the names in full of all the members of such copartnership are ELMER FRANCIS FISCHER and WILLIAM HALE CAREY; and that the places of our respective residences are set opposite our respective names hereto subscribed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands, this 16th day of February 1944.

Elmer Francis Fischer, Nevada City, California.

William Hale Carey, Grass Valley, California.

State of California
County of Nevada, ss

On this 16th day of February, 1944, before me H. Ward Sheldon, a Notary Public in and for the County of Nevada, State of California, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared, Elmer Francis Fischer and William Hale Carey, known to me to be the persons whose name are subscribed to the foregoing certificate and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal in the County of Nevada, State of California, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

(Seal)

H. WARD SHELDON
Notary Public in and for the County of Nevada, State of California.
Feb. 21-28, Mar. 6-13.

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IT'S FAMOUS COFFEE SHOP AND COCKTAIL BAR
ARE RENOWNED IN CALIFORNIA
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WITH OUR BOYS IN GLOBAL WAR

Don Mayhew—

Mrs. Mary German has received a letter from Don Mayhew, formerly of Nevada City. He writes that he enjoys his work, likes England and the English people, stating that they are exceedingly friendly to the American boys.

Dahl Larsen—

Dahl Larsen who recently changed from infantry over to the engineers combat battalion, stated in a letter received Friday that he was resting up as there had not been any bombing of his camp in the last four or five days. He is in a warm area in the South Pacific stating the men have to change their clothes every day and they do not wear shirts while at work. The men are doing their own washing also. Letters received several days ago enquired about snow, rainfall, fishing and hunting and many other questions of this section. His group had been digging fox holes and putting up tents and other work which gave the impression they were working on an air field. He was making himself a ring with his name, islands he had been on, etc., as a keepsake. Dahl stated he was really becoming pretty good foot racer as the Japs bombing sent the men to the fox holes on many occasions. A youth he trained with at Camp Cook, Southern California, is in camp and had succeeded in winging a Jap and got his rifle. The Jap had evidently beet shot at somewhere around the air field where they are stationed. An active volcano near camp is a pretty sight at night. Darl Larsen is the son of Deputy Sheriff and Mrs. Carl Larsen and completed the local schools several years ago.

Dick Gregory, Electricians Mate 3/c

Dick Gregory, electricians mate third class, arrived in Nevada City Friday from New York. He came with a friend who went on to Fresno and Dick remained here to visit friends a few days before going to his parents in Salinas. He will return here with his parents to complete his fifteen days leave. The young men made a 3,115 mile drive across country. They found the weather fine except in Wyoming, Nevada and Donner Summit where they encountered snow. Dick is waiting for a new ship to be commissioned. It is the U. S. S. Missouri now being completed in the Brooklyn navy yard.

Personal

Miss Ida Pratti of San Francisco spent the past week end in Nevada City with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pratti. While enroute here she was in an accident on a bus out of Vallejo. A car shot out of a side road into the mud and in trying to avoid the car swung back and forth across the highway finally heading for the bus. The bus driver swerved the machine and it toppled over on its side, no one in the car was hurt. Miss Pratti lost several pieces of luggage.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Innis came up from Berkeley for a few days visit returning Thursday evening. Mr. Innis is assistant marine superintendent in ship yard two in Richmond.

Bill Broyer, employed in the ship yards in the San Francisco area, is enjoying a five day rest with his sister and brother in law, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wells of Park Avenue. Another sister Mrs. Jean Walker, is also here visiting a few days.

Champion Circle, Neighbors of Woodcraft held a meeting Thursday evening in Odd Fellows Hall. Mrs. Jane Baker who has been clerk of the lodge for 24 years was given a surprise party, and gifts and money. Cards were played after the meeting with prizes going to Ray Wilde, first, Bill Tobiassen, second and Mrs. Edna Hansen, third. Refreshments were served at the close of the evening.

Constable James Williams, who left for a lower altitude for his health is now in a hospital in Sonoma. He suffered a severe illness as soon as he arrived at his destination, Mrs. Williams has gone down to look after her husband.

Ed Baker, who has been confined to his bed for months, was moved to a hospital the latter part of last week.

California hunters and trappers turned in 150 mountain lion pelts for bounty during 1943.

GRASS VALLEY WOMAN 100 YEARS OF AGE PASSES

Mrs. Julia Angove, who celebrated her 100th birthday, February 20th, passed away early yesterday morning in a Grass Valley hospital. She was the wife of Jeremiah Angove, for nearly half a century engaged in business in Grass Valley.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Angove leaves two daughters, Mrs. R. W. Parsons and Mrs. E. S. Matteson, both of Grass Valley, and several grandhildren.

Mr. and Mrs. Angove had celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary December 24th, 1943. Both she and her husband were born in England. For many years the large old fashioned home at 318 Neal Street was one of Grass Valley's notable centers of hospitality and social events. Mrs. Angove was noted for her old English recipes, especially that for making saffron buns.

Funeral services under the direction of Hooper and Weaver Mortuary will be held in the Angove residence at the corner of Neal and School street Wednesday at 2 p. m. with Rev. Cedric Porter of Nevada City reading the service for the departed. Interment will be in the Masonic Cemetery.

MAIL GOES INTO MOUNTAIN ON BACKS OF SKIERS

The snow storm of last week blocked several roads into mountain communities. Supervisor Jerome Coughlan yesterday stated that Washington was still cut off from the Tahoe Ukiah Highway, its four miles of steep mountain effectually blocked by the snow until repairs can be made on the county snow shovel.

Alleghany was isolated with both the Foote and Ridge Roads blocked by deep snow. The road has since been opened. In the meantime mail and express packages had to go in and out by way of a tractor and sled.

Skis are used by the mail contractor to get mail into Graniteville, the road from North Bloomfield is still snow covered. The steep four miles down into Washington from the Tahoe Ukiah Highway was also being negotiated by the mail man on skis.

CITY COUNCIL HEARS PLEA FOR YOUTH CENTER

The Nevada City Council, at its meeting Thursday evening, granted the chamber of commerce $75 toward paying for pamphlets advertising this city. H. F. Sofge, chamber secretary stated that he was in constant need of small booklets setting forth the advantages of Nevada City as place of residence and as a town of good business prospects. He said his present supply of descriptive pamphlets was exhausted.

A committee consisting of Mrs. D. S. Bonebrake, president of the Nevada City High School PTA, Mrs. Fred Anderson, Mrs. Merle Morrison, Rev. Virgil Gabrielle, Mrs. Elise DeMattei, Miss Helen Chapman and Bill Tobiassen, asked the city council for the approval of youth center project for Nevada City. The committee was representative of the high and elementary school parent teachers associations, the girl scouts and other organizations.

The council expressed itself as in favor of a youth center in principle, but asked the committee to present some concrete plan for consideration. Members indicated that they would be willing to give the youth center a six months trial.

Mrs. Bonebrake stated that the youngsters in their teens in this city, now have fewer recreational facilities than in normal times and that there was an urgent need of a place where games and sports could be enjoyed with adequate facilities for clean fun, under good leadership The committee was asked to prepare their plan and present it along with data concerning other youth centers which have proved successful.

FLUME BREAKS BELOW BOWMAN'S

Following close on the heels of the break in the Cascade Ditch of the Nevada Irrigation District in the vicinity of Quaker Hill, came another big break in the district's fifteen mile flume two miles west of Bowman Dam. This was caused by an avalanche of snow and debris which slipped down from the higher bluffs and carried away the flume which traverses the face of a steep declivity.

William Durbrow, manager, stated yesterday that a crew of 15 men engaged in rebuilding the broken section. The break occured a little over half a mile from Flume Camp where replacement materials are stored. It was reported that in many places along the flume line, snow is eleven feet deep. Repairs to the Cascade Ditch were completed Saturday.

NAVAL HEROES TO TELL STORY OF THEIR WOUNDS

Veterans and their families have been invited by Hague-Thomas-Hegarty Post of the American Legion to hear the stories of men wounded in the battles of Sicily, Tarawa, Midway and Wake. This event will take place of the regular meeting of the post in the Veterans Memorial Building tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

A group of these men, mostly of the naval service under direction of Lieut. H. C. Barnhill of San Francisco, will tell the stories of their battles and wounds. Among them are Adrian I. Alt and Ronald Kaufman, both wounded in naval actions.

HERSHEY SAYS CALLS FOR MEN MUST BE FILLED

General Lewis B. Hershey, in a letter appearing in the Selective Service bulletin declares that our nation must mobilize before it can demobilize. General Hershey writes:

Selective Service was born when America began to mobolize. Patriotic citizens joined this system during those earth-shaking days of 1940 to give their efforts to make this nation able to survive.

Selective Service, on state and local levels, has been guided through a series of serious situations by the untiring efforts of these citizens. The establishment of Selective Service during peace time was the first task. Under the circumstances it required good judgment and the maximum of human understanding for its operation on all levels.

Pearl Harbor marked the end of this first phase—and the beginning of the second. The nation was in war. It entered war with more men in the armed forces by far than in any former war. Selective Service had a major part in the accomplishment of this result. Pearl Harbor changed the tempo of mobilization. The task of Selective Service increased. The armed forces demanded millions. war industry demanded millions. Agriculture demanded millions.

Selective Service met the demands of the armed forces by induction, the other demands by deferment. The Army and Navy grew by millions. Airplanes, tanks, and trucks rolled off the production lines in numbers almost unbelievable; ships slid down the ways; guns, shells, and all other munitions of war were made in larger and ever larger quantities. The production of food for these past several years challenged the best we had ever done.

All these things started at a time when our enemy was advancing every where. Today the tide of battle is turned. The enemy withdraws slowly. Victory seems assured, certain—certain if we pursue him as relentlessly as we fought him when he advanced.

What is the task of Selective Service to help finish this war expeditiously and with minimum loss of life?

Our first job is simple—too simple in statement for the work it involves. It is to bring the Army and the Navy to required strengths at the required time, and to keep them at these strengths so long as the need exists. Our second job is to do the first job without removing from war industries and essential agriculture men whose loss would prevent them from meeting their objestives even though they utilize to the maximum all other available manpower. The third job of Selective Service is to meet, day by day, its responsibilities to the returning veteran, and to make ready to do its share in reconstruction after the close of hositilities—not alone in demobilization, but also in necessary measures to help all Americans to be prepared at all times to defend themselves.

The accomplishment of these objectives requires that we keep first things first. We must win the war before we can maintain the peace. We must continue to mobilize more than we demobilize until we reach maximum strength. War materials and food are important, but the Army and Navy take only those who are between 18 and 38 and fit. The law provides that the fathers go last among those currently available. There are vital projects which will continue to be unable to attain their objectives without deferments. These projects Selective Service must protect, but the need must be real and vital.

Objectives are changing rapidly in war industries. The vital need of yesterday is a "cut back" today. There must be vigilance, eternal vigilance, at every level of the Selective Service System so that no deferred man remains deferred one day after he becomes replaceable, or one day after the demand for his services has been reduced to a point where they no longer are critical in the war effort. Unless deferments are reserved for critical needs, they will defeat their purpose — because there will not be enough registrants to meet requirements of the armed forces, and because the time has passed when the public will accept deferment of registrants, particularly young ones except for most critical reasons.

We must not falter in our efforts to win this war. The Army and the Navy need men. The calls must be filled. They will be.

The local boards have shown their capacity and their devotion, they will do so now.

FISHING BEST IN CALIFORNIA, ANGLER OPINES

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Cards are now being returned by licensed fishermen to the Division of Fish and Game, giving their annual catch of game fish. These cards were sent to ten per cent of the 1943 angling licensees. Included with his return postal was the following letter from a resident of Los Angeles County which we take pleasure in publishing. The letter addressed to the Division's Bureau of Fish Conservation reads as follows:

"I could not get a fair answer on the card sent me so I supplement it this way. I did most of my fishing last year in Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, Minnesoata and New Bruswick so I hardly gave my own state a fair test. But the five trips I did make in California compared so favorably with other sections, I would put it at the head of the list.

"I made three trips out of Hermosa on a bait boat. Net result of all three fishing trips—425 mackeral, 18 barracuda, 5 bonita and one yellowtail.

"On one trip into a lake in Yosemite, caught the limit of trout in one hour and forty minutes. One trip to the Noyo River in Mendocino County, caught the limit of steelhead in two hours on three days spent on the water.

"Hoping this answers your query and always willing to aid your splendid departments, I am, sincerely."

BANK BY MAIL instead

You save precious gasoline when you BANK BY MAIL with Bank of America. You also save time, tires and trouble. If you have a checking account, for example, you can make deposits by mail, avoiding a trip to the bank. (And don't forget you can *open* an account by mail also.)

It's sensible and practical to BANK BY MAIL with Bank of America, especially in wartime. Visit the friendly branch right in your own neighborhood for complete details. If more convenient, write or telephone.

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NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation • Member Federal Reserve System

THE NEW AND BETTER ALUMINUM CLEANSER
by Wear-Ever

Brighten your aluminum utensils in a jiffy with this scientifically prepared powder. Also good for sinks, bathtubs, etc. Just sprinkle it on and rub with wet cloth. Startling results, with little effort. A product of the makers of famed Wear-Ever Aluminum.

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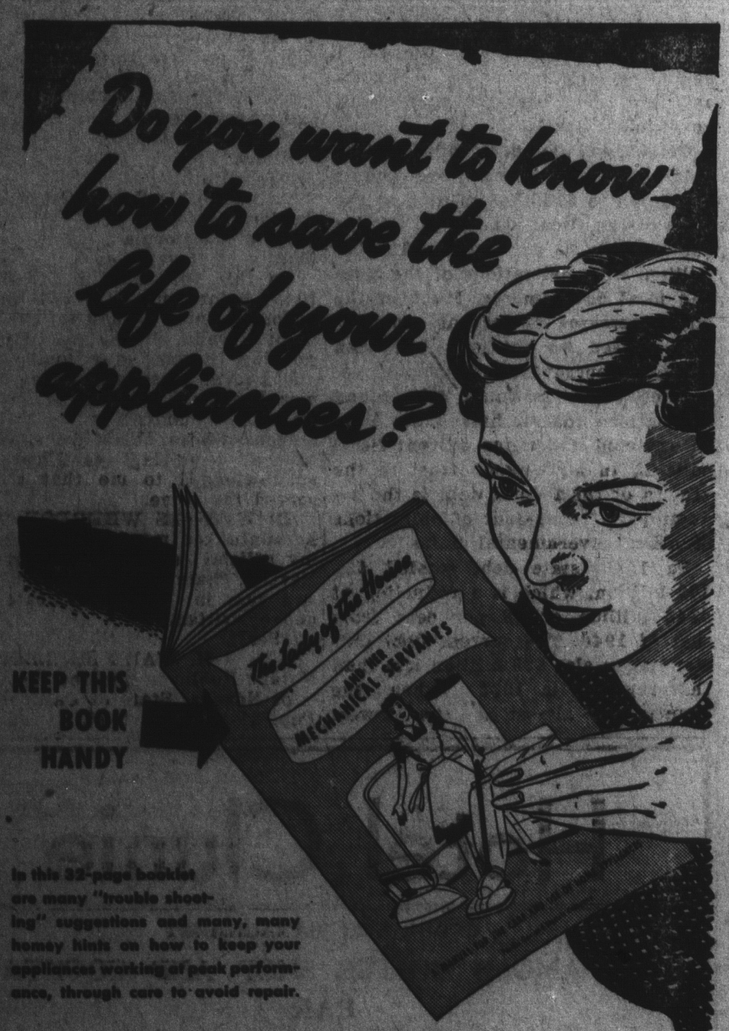
Do you want to know how to save the life of your appliances?
KEEP THIS BOOK HANDY
The Lady of the House AND HER MECHANICAL SERVANTS
In this 32-page booklet are many "trouble shooting" suggestions and many, many homey hints on how to keep your appliances working at peak performance, through care to avoid repair.

Your appliances will have to work as never before in '44. You will be doing more laundry at home. Gasoline rationing means you will have to buy food in larger quantities when you shop. You will be doing more cooking and all of your housework. Last year this company brought out the first edition of the booklet, "The Lady of the House and Her Mechanical Servants." We distributed many thousands of copies. But apparently this amount was not enough. Now we have printed a second edition. If you have not received a copy of this booklet or cannot find the one you got last year, come into any company office today and get your FREE copy.

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